Visit of Colonel Olver, Livestock Expert, to the State.

385. Mr. P. Raman Menon.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether one Colonel A. Calider, the Livestock Expert of the Imperial Government, visited the State and made enquiries regarding the livestock of the State;

(b) if so, when was the same conducted;

(c) whether it was done at the invitation of the Cochin Government as required by the India Government or at the instance of the Colonel himself;

(d) whether the State had to spend any amount in connection with the same; if so, what amount;

(e) did the Colonel make any report after conducting his enquiries;

(f) is that report, if any, available for the public;

(g) will the Government be pleased to place the said report on the table of this House;

(h) what action has the Government taken on the report and the recommendations contained therein;

(i) do the Government intend taking any action at all on the same; if so, when and what action;

(j) are the Government aware that the condition of the livestock in the State is very deplorable?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—(a) Col. A. Olver, Livestock Expert, visited the State.

(b) In the middle of March 1935.

(c) It was done at the instance of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

(d) Yes. Rs. 118—10—5.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

(g) A copy of the report is appended. *(Appendix V).*

(h) The report of the Expert is kept for guidance in the work of improving the livestock.

(i) The matter of improving the livestock of the State has already engaged the attention of the Government and the work is being carried out step by step.

(j) Yes.

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Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—In appendix V it is stated: "The production of big powerful draught animals for road work will, I believe, never be economically feasible in the parts of Cochin State seen by me and the development of a medium sized work type, for example in the north-east which would also give a fair yield of milk seems likely to prove more satisfactory. For this purpose, I suggest that Kangayam cattle from dams which give a fairly high milk yield (such as are now being segregated out at Hosur and I understand at the Pattigar Farm) would be more suitable than large animals such as the Ongoles which I saw at Trichur". Has the Government got any Kangayam Stud Bulls now?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—No.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—Has the Government any idea of effecting any legislation regarding the breeding of cattle as suggested by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Advisory Committee meeting?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—It has not come for consideration before the Government.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—Has the Government any idea of getting any Kangayam Stud Bulls as recommended by Col. Oliver?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Licensees for the sale of foreign liquors in wholesale in Ernakulam Town.

386. Mr. George Parakkal.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table an exhaustive list of persons to whom licenses have been granted to sell foreign liquors in wholesale, in the Ernakulam Town during the period of 1100-1111?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The list of persons to whom licenses were granted during the period from 1101 to 1111 are given below:—

Year.	Names of licensees.
1101	(1) Manager, I. S. Press. (2) Messrs. Valavi & Co.
1102 to 1108 (both inclusive)	Same as those of 1101.
1109	(1) Messrs. Valavi & Co. (2) Manager, I. S. Press.
1110 to 1111	Same as those of 1109.

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APPENDIX V.

(Question No. 385.)

Note on Animal Husbandry Work in Cochin State.

Cattle:—Judging from what I saw during my recent visit, I think it is evident that Cochin will always be a country of small animals and experience has shown that it is a mistake in such a country to attempt to breed big animals which the ordinary cultivator could never afford to maintain. The bulk of the cattle seen by me were of the type of small black, reddish black or red cattle which can be seen throughout India in poor tracts where the conditions are not suitable for the production of big cattle. It is clear I think that these cattle have survived in such areas because they have been able to maintain themselves on the very meagre or unsuitable fodder available to them, whereas larger cattle have perished owing to insufficiency or defective composition of their food or to disease. If reasonably well fed these little cattle are efficient workers for their size and we know that strains can be found which give a fair yield of milk at low cost which under scientific animal husbandry control could be materially improved. For crossing with such stock the Sindi breed has proved suitable for areas where it is proposed to grade up these small cattle for increased milk production and I would advise increasing the numbers of pure-bred Sindi cattle in Cochin with a view to carrying on intensive breeding work in selected areas. For example, around Cochin where there is steady demand for milk and where a more or less pure strain might be established which could eventually be drawn upon for extension work elsewhere.

The production of big powerful draught animals for road work will, I believe, never be economically feasible in the parts of Cochin State seen by me and the development of a medium sized work type, for example in the north-east, which would also give a fair yield of milk seems likely to prove more satisfactory. For this purpose, I suggest that Kangayam cattle from dams which give a fairly high milk yield (such as are now being segregated out at Hosur and I understand at the pattigar Farm) would be more suitable than large animals such as the Ongoles which I saw at Trichur.

Goats.—The goats seen by me in Cochin were mostly small and on enquiry at several places I was informed that they give only small amounts of milk. Consequently they are being to some extent replaced in and around the coastal cities by imported animals described as 'Kutchi' goats which, I understand, give a much bigger yield of milk and meat. The imported goats which I saw were bigger and more robust animals than the ordinary Malabar goats and came as far as I could ascertain from Kathiawar or possibly in some cases from Arabia. The much higher prices which were paid for these imported goats indicate that they are much more valuable than the local stock and this is a matter in which I feel that a great deal of good could be done, at small expense, if stud bucks and small blocks of these imported goats were maintained at Veterinary Hospitals or other suitable locations so that systematic breeding work could be carried on, at all such centres in collaboration to develop high yielding strains for systematic improvement or replacement of the local breed.

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Poultry.—A great deal of good could also be done on similar lines in regard to poultry if a few poultry of improved breeds were developed in the vicinity of suitably placed Veterinary dispensaries, throughout the State and managed on the lines suggested in the attached general note on poultry, goat and sheep breeding. If the breeding, feeding and management were carried on on scientifically controlled lines each of these centres should prove of value for breeding pedigree stock and for demonstration purposes while if the eggs were regularly distributed in the vicinity for breeding purposes, it should be possible before long to organise poultry shows at which the progeny could be exhibited and to arrange for the co-operative collection and marketing of eggs. In all livestock work, the provision of a steady market at satisfactory prices is one of the most effective methods of encouraging small breeders to improve their stock and I feel that every thing possible should be done to develop markets at suitable centres throughout the State.

Sheep and Horses.—I saw scarcely any sheep or horses being bred in Cochin and would not advise attempting to introduce them in the areas through which I travelled.

Bees.—There appears to be considerable scope for the development of bee-keeping in Cochin and I understand that some work has been done. This is another matter which an animal husbandry department might profitably take up at suitable locations throughout the country.

Long experience of attempts at live stock improvement in India in the past has however shown that the mere provision of such small numbers of improved sires as can be provided by Government is never likely to produce results of any broad significance. Lasting improvement has to be based on better care and feeding particularly of the breeding and young stock of both sexes on the scientific investigation and control of disease and on systematic preservation and development of the best strains combined with castration of inferior males at a suitable age to prevent indiscriminate breeding. Moreover organised animal husbandry work on these lines requires to be carried on indefinitely and experience has shown that this highly specialised work cannot satisfactorily be developed as a sideline of arable agriculture. To ensure extensive and lasting results it is necessary to give organised assistance to cultivators all over the country and for this in my view it is essential to have independent animal husbandry organisations based on provincial or State Veterinary Departments.

In the past unnecessary repetition of attempts which have previously failed for example in the introduction of European breeds and frequent changes of policy have been constant features of attempts at livestock improvement in India and have been fatal to permanent progress.

The only way to avoid this is to place all such work in the hands of suitably organised expert departments which have no other interests than those of livestock and the development of livestock industries to consider and which have the necessary funds and facilities for carrying out a definite policy generation after generation.

In the most successful livestock countries of the world e. g., New Zealand, Denmark, the United States of America and South Africa this work is now under Veterinary control supplemented where necessary by specially

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trained workers in particular branches such as genetics, dairying or poultry management and the first step towards the general and permanent improvement of livestock and livestock industries in Cochin should be the formation of a separate Veterinary Department under the independent control of a suitably trained veterinarian and with funds and facilities for carrying on systematic animal husbandry work in villages, commensurate with the value of livestock and livestock products compared with that of cash crops.

APPENDIX VI.

(Question No. 388.)

A copy of the Memorial, dated 30th October 1935.

"We, on behalf of the Muslim subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, beg leave to make the following representation for your sympathetic consideration.

1. We are, nearly a lakh in number, but are very backward in education. The number of educated men in our midst can actually be counted on one's fingers' ends. This backwardness is mainly due to (1) ignorance of the parents, and their consequent difficulty to realise the value of education, (2) their economic condition, most of them being poor and have to eke out their livelihood by daily labour and (3) the difficulty experienced by the few educated men to get representation in Government services. We are grateful to the Government for the fact that attempts are of late being made for the spread of education among the community, but the progress is naturally slow for the existence of the other two evils. We firmly believe that if our educated men get a fair representation in the services much of the disabilities to which our community is subjected will be removed.

2. Few there are in Government service at present, but they hold appointments of a petty nature, the fat appointments being distributed among members of other communities. Some had therefore to leave the State service in search of prospective appointments elsewhere. Dr. P. Muhammad Ali, Mr. K. K. Kocho and Mr. P. M. Sickkender, etc., are instances in point. Dr. Muhammad Ali is the first Muslim, M. B. B. S., not only in Cochin, but in the whole of Kerala. After taking the degree, he tried his best to get a footing in the State service, but he was disappointed and had to leave the State to take up a job in the South Indian Railway Company. Mr. K. K. Kocho is the only M. A., L. T., in the State so far and Mr. Sickkender is one of the few Muslim Graduates who have got themselves trained in teaching. Both these young men were employed in the State service at one time. But finding that their prospects were very gloomy here, they had to shift from the State. Both of them are now on the inspecting staff in the Madras Educational service. It is a notorious fact that the unsympathetic treatment meted out to these educated young Muslims has caused the severance of their connection with the State. This appalling state of affairs of the poor Muslim subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, creates, so to say, a feeling of hopelessness in the community and it is no wonder our young men do not take to higher studies. Over and above this

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